

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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Farm · Home · School



Season's Greetings

MACDONALD TOBACCO CO.



A Grand Jury Points the Way

A Texas grand jury recently handed down a history-making decision. It found a county council criminally guilty of neglecting soil conservation, and ordered it to go to work to repair the results of its negligence.

During the hearing a witness remarked: "The county council seems to think of nothing but bigger and better roads. Unless it broadens its thinking a lot of these roads will soon be running through desert."

The grand jury found that the main body of evidence supported this witness, and found the councillors guilty of making no effort to keep their county off the road to ruin. When a county can be indicted for neglect of conservation it means that public sentiment in that part of the United States must be very strongly behind the preservation and development of our soil resources.

Such a decision would still be completely impossible in most parts of Canada. True, support for soil conservation is rapidly spreading in the West. But in Eastern Canada only a few people are ready to give it more than lip service—in spite of the fact that huge acreages of our farmland face a very sad fate unless action to rescue it is taken very soon.

Thousands of wells in the Eastern Townships of Quebec have gone dry this fall, and springs that had always been reliable dwindled until they were mere trickles, and then dried up altogether. After a season of low rainfall and poor crops farmers have had to haul water, not only for their household use, for their livestock. The problem is serious; and it is likely to become worse.

Some people blame it on the dry season this year. But we have had just as dry seasons before this, without so many wells going dry or so many streams ceasing to flow. There is every reason to believe that the water table has been gradually lowered until it has got almost beyond practical reach.

What would account for the lowering of the water table? Shortage of rainfall is, of course, an important cause. But there is also the clearing of hilltops and

swamps where the water used to seep into the soil and feed the underground reserves. Now, with the land unprotected by trees—and much of it cultivated or closely grazed—it has packed hard. The snow, no longer protected from the sun's hot rays, melts quickly and runs off, instead of soaking in.

That accounts for the damaging floods in the spring-time. And since the water has already speeded down to the tributaries of the St. Lawrence and into the big river itself, it is no longer in the soil to feed springs and streams and wells.

If our water supplies are to be rebuilt, several things must be done. Clearcutting of trees on hilltops, steep hillsides and swamps must be stopped, and denuded spots must be reforested. Other fields not suitable for cultivation must be treated with lime and fertilizer and returned to good mixtures of grass and legumes, so they can carry a reasonable number of livestock without overgrazing, and so the roots can open up the soil and let the moisture penetrate into the subsoil.

Up-and down ditches will have to be replaced by drains that follow gentler slopes, to give the water a chance to seep into the land, instead of running right off. And cultivation, too, will have to be done around slopes instead of up and down them, again to hold the moisture in the soil.

If these things were done farmers in the Eastern Townships would find, as farmers in many parts of the United States have already found, that even if they have less land under cultivation and less under pasture their total returns would increase. The increase might not appear very great at first, as it takes some time to reforest enough to hold the snow, and soil is not rebuilt overnight. But they would have a prospect of good farms in later years, and something worth while to leave to their children and grand-children, instead of run-down farms and poverty.

To all our readers, the staff of the Journal extend the very best wishes for the coming year.

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Prices May Go Higher

The tide has not yet turned for most prices in Canada. There is some reason to believe that we haven't yet seen the peak. An economist discusses some of the things behind the high prices.

by G. L. Burton

GOOD guesses may prove highly profitable to farmers as well as to other businessmen. If the price of hogs is likely to increase in relation to the price of feed grains, that is a good time for a farmer to expand his hog operations. So it's well worth while for him to study market trends.

Consumers in Canada are paying more for food than they have ever paid before. On September 1, the cost of living index had reached 158.9. In other words, a basket of consumer goods which a man could buy for \$100 ten years ago, now costs nearly \$160. The food items included in this basket now cost over twice as much as they did in 1935-39. The increase in the food component of the index during the past 10 years has been considerably greater than that for any other group of commodities. Farmers are inclined to say that food prices were too low during the latter half of the thirties, while consumers believe that food prices have been too high during the latter half of the forties.

The big increase in the prices paid by consumers for food has not been absorbed by the middleman. Farmers too have benefitted. For the same basket of farm products for which Quebec farmers received an average of \$100 during 1935-39, they are now receiving \$273. The prices which these farmers pay for the materials and labour used on the farm have also increased, but not to the same extent—they have not quite doubled. A very considerable part of this increase in prices occurred after 1945.

The Price Boom After 1945

Few of us expected the general upsurge in prices which followed the end of the war. We overlooked the inflationary effects of people cashing war bonds and overestimated the rate at which the output of consumer goods would pick up.

Through 1947 and 1948 prices have been steadily pushed up as a result of the tremendous investment program which Canadian industry is carrying out. New plants are being built and equipped at an unprecedented rate. The suppliers of labour and material are receiving high prices while the supply of goods available for consumption is not being immediately increased. Eventually, of course, these new plants will turn loose a greatly increased supply of goods; but in the meantime prices are forced up. The removal of controls has facilitated these sharp increases in price.

The main factor which now seems responsible for the present strong trend of prices is the high level of



These cows were worrying about neither low temperatures nor high prices when the camera caught them cooling off in the shady brook. But their owner was not so care-free.

purchasing power in the hands of would-be consumers and investors, both here in Canada and in those countries importing Canadian goods.

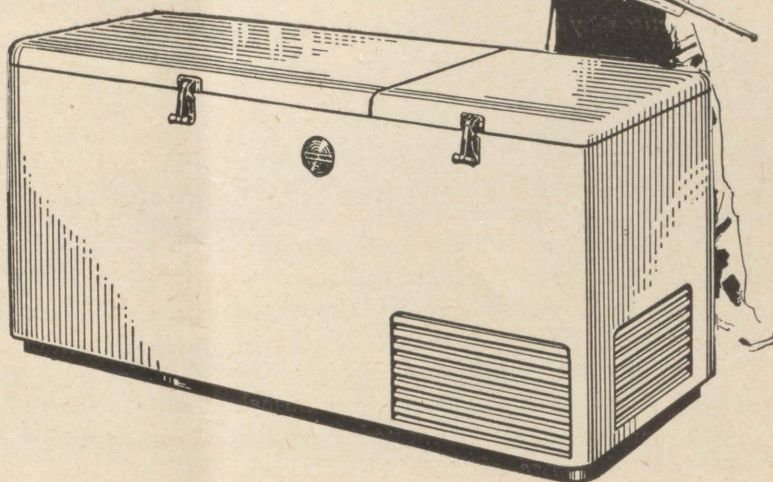
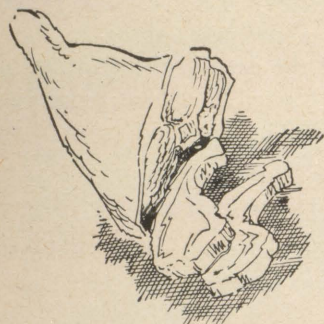
In Canada the levels of employment, wage rates and profits are at record levels. This places consumers and firms in a strong position to bid for available goods and services. Then, too, there are still shortages of many goods such as automobiles, refrigerators and washing machines. The prospects are that steel may be in short supply for some time yet.

These strong inflationary forces at home are supported by the continuing strong export demand for Canada's products. This demand has been underwritten by the Marshall Plan, or E.C.A., as it is now called. The American Government is, this year, making nearly 5 billion dollars available to European countries for reconstruction purposes. About one fifth of these monies are being expended in Canada for wheat, bacon, cheese, base metals and forest products. This program has made it possible for the United Kingdom to pay for imports of Canadian wheat, bacon and cheese with American dollars. Since this program is scheduled to run until mid-summer of 1952 its efforts will continue to be felt for several more years.

A second factor, originating on the international level, and exerting an inflationary pressure in Canada, is the political tension in Europe which, in turn, has led to a rearmament program both in the United States and in Canada. The manufacture of munitions keeps up payrolls and purchasing power and yet serves to reduce the

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supplies of consumer goods available as the materials and labour necessary to their production are curtailed. Fewer consumer goods on the store shelves and no less money in shoppers' pockets spell higher prices.

Within the next year we will probably not see any noticeable weakening of prices, and we may see a fairly substantial advance. At the same time it is worth noting that some groups, mostly fixed income-receivers and wage earners who are unable to secure wage increases comparable to the increase in prices, are being priced out of the market. The steady increase in prices is reducing the quantities of goods which these people can buy. Eventually this factor may check, and even reverse, the upward trend.

(a) Price of Feeding Stuffs.

The extraordinary run of above-average grain crops in the United States, together with an average crop here in Canada, this year, has softened grain prices. No. 1 Feed oats are available at Fort William for 75 cents per bushel and No. 1 Feed barley for \$1.07, whereas last May these two feed grains were selling for 92 cents and \$1.20 respectively. However, the recent advance in the price of wheat to the Western farmer has increased the price of feed wheat by about 45 cents per bushel. Although coarse grains are being substituted for wheat in many feed mixes, the price of those which require wheat has been necessarily increased.

The Federal Government is continuing the Freight Assistance Policy for the crop year 1948-49 and has also increased the payments sufficiently to offset the increase in freight rates east of the Lakehead.

Despite these fairly substantial decreases in the prices of coarse grains and flaxseed, the wholesale prices of most mixed feeds are as high or higher now than they were last spring. Dealers' margins, too, may have increased. The dairyman buying mixed feeds is therefore paying no less for his feeds than he was last spring.

(b) Prices of Livestock and Dairy Products

1. Beef Cattle

The removal of the export embargo on beef cattle in mid-August caused Canadian cattle prices to jump from \$4 to \$6 per cwt. They soon settled down to an increase of around \$3. Since that time prices for good steers at Chicago have dropped about \$5, which has been reflected in our markets. Prices here have not increased as much as generally expected, but are still from \$7 to \$10 per cwt. higher than a year ago.

The removal of the embargo on cattle shipments to the United States has precluded any further shipments of beef to the United Kingdom at contract prices. Indeed there has been none since May, when 60,000 head had been exported overseas. The export of beef and feeder cattle to the United States since the removal of the

embargo has exceeded 140,000 heads. It is becoming evident that, with the higher prices for beef in our own butcher shops resulting from decontrol, Canada has larger supplies available for export than had been anticipated.

2. Hogs

Hog prices, too, are up a good \$10.00 per cwt. dressed, over this time a year ago. The relation between the price of hogs and feed grain is now very favourable to the hog producer. The hog-barley ratio since the harvesting of the new crop has been higher than at any time since the very great expansion in hog numbers which occurred during the early war years. Hog prices in Canada are now on a par with those in the United States. But because of the drop in the quantity of bacon contracted for by the United Kingdom it may be necessary for Canada to lower its hog production or seek new exports markets.

3. Dairy Products

Perhaps the most notable feature of the dairy situation during the past summer has been the shift from cheese to butter, although the total output of milk is also lower than in 1947. This diversion of milk from cheese to butter is to be largely explained in terms of relative prices. While the prices of both cheese-milk and butterfat are higher than a year ago, the price of butterfat has risen more.

The 1948 contract with the United Kingdom provides for the shipment of a minimum of 50 million pounds of cheddar cheese from the production of the year beginning April 1, 1948, at a price of 30 cents per pound, and all cheese manufactured during the months of August, September and October was requisitioned for export.

This low price simply induced those cheese factories equipped to produce butter to do so, and at the same time to make casein out of their skim milk. Cheese production in Quebec up to the end of September was only about one-half the output during the same period in 1947.

Despite this diversion of milk from cheese to butter the production of butter is still some 3 percent below that of a year ago. Since consumers in Canada will likely wish to buy more butter than is available at ceiling prices the Government has made arrangements to import some 15 million pounds from Denmark, Australia and New Zealand.

Although fluid milk consumption is 50 percent higher in most markets than before the war, the increasing price is beginning to have its effect upon sales. The average price of fluid milk in Quebec is some 17 percent higher this year than in 1947. Consumption in the Sherbrooke market was down 10 percent and in Montreal 5 percent during the first seven months of 1948. Any further increase in the price of fluid milk may take place at the expense of further reductions in sales.

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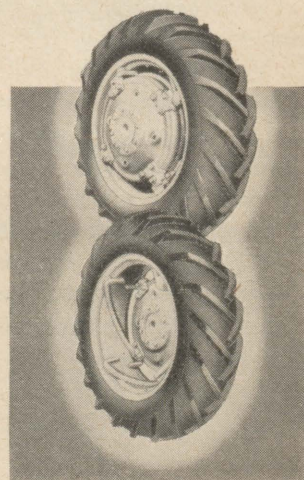
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More Calves—Less Trouble

Careful selection and training of inseminators; enough veterinarians to administer disease control policies and check up on abnormalities; constant scrutiny of units in operation. These are essential for a healthy livestock industry.

by J. S. Cram

FARMERS in many parts of Canada seemed to have more trouble than usual this season in getting their cows in calf. The trouble wasn't just in local pockets; in a trip from Prince Edward Island to the Rockies I found it here and there right across the country, although it appeared worst in the Maritimes.

In an effort to discover what was behind this trouble, I discussed it with farmers, livestock experts and veterinarians. And although unable to track down any one cause I learned a lot about possible causes and methods of control.

In districts served by artificial insemination there was a tendency for some farmers to blame all their woes on remote control breeding. Those who had never used anything but their own bulls often blamed their neighbours' artificially bred herds for spreading disease. But this argument foundered on the fact that sterility also appeared in regions far from the nearest artificially-inseminated cattle, while herds served by the units might be conceiving quite normally.

Some farmers recalled other seasons, long before the advent of the test-tube method, when it was hard to get cows in calf, hoped that next season things might be all right. Unfortunately, hope is a rather slim reed to lean on for the milk that provides a livelihood.

Others thought that artificial insemination had broken a law of nature, and that sterility had been sent as a scourge to show farmers the error of their ways. However, I found it hard to understand why this scourge should have descended on a lot of people who bred all their cows naturally, while it completely missed a great many artificially bred herds.

In several herds part of the cows had been bred artificially, and part naturally. None of the owners could see any difference in the rate of conception. Nor did any of them seem to blame artificial insemination for bringing in trouble.

Veterinarians who had examined sterile animals discovered a lot of different reasons for their failure to breed. Sometimes it was contagious abortion, sometimes infectious vaginitis, sometimes another disease that spreads from animal to animal. But in many cases the root of the trouble was obviously a nutritional difficulty—in fact, most of the veterinarians considered that at least 65 percent of the trouble was nutritional. The cows simply weren't getting all the materials they needed to reproduce properly.

The veterinarians found other cases where they could



Four Guernsey bulls exercising in the same paddock at the Central Kings Artificial Breeding Unit at Norton, N.B. This unit has a fine record, with conceptions on first service ranging from 75 percent to 85 percent according to the season.

point to nothing definite as the cause of sterility; but the cows persistently refused to get in calf. The vets saw several possible explanations for these cases; the cattle might not be getting enough exercise, they might need more green feed, or their diet might be low in some trace element essential to reproduction.

The inseminators and livestock experts gave opinions almost as varied as those of the farmers, except that few of the inseminators would admit that there could possibly be anything wrong with their artificial insemination set-up generally, or with their work particularly. Some reported extremely good response to certain treatments. But most of them agreed that a lot of the trouble was nutritional—that it couldn't help being, from the feed some of the cattle were getting and their undernourished appearance.

Some of the ag. reps. went on to say that the soil on many of the farms where trouble appeared had been so badly mined that it was not able to produce good feed. And they were afraid the troubles would continue until a real start was made in rebuilding the soil. But they thought that something might be accomplished in the meantime by feeding mineral supplements to the cattle all the time, and vitamin-rich oils in the winter.

When I got home and had a chance to go over my notes I found that one point stood out—that whatever the cause of the trouble might be, something could be done to control it in the future.

Part of this could be done by farmers themselves. One of the biggest hopes lies in better feeding. Another is in

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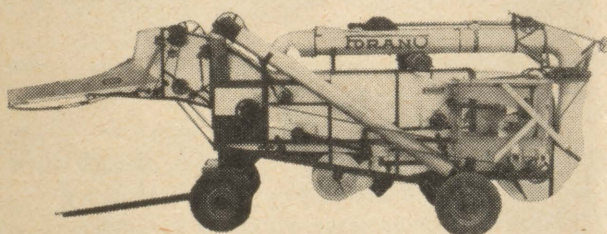
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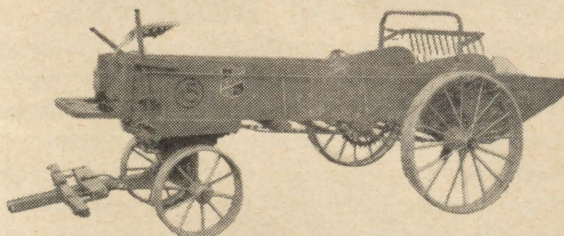
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the sanitary precautions necessary to protect the health of livestock or, if infection actually enters a herd, to prevent its spread. If, after making sure that his feeding management and sanitation appear adequate, a farmer still has trouble in getting his cows in calf, he should take the matter up with both his veterinarian and his agronomer, to discover if he has sick animals, sick land, or both.

There is also a possibility that some of this season's breeding troubles did spring from artificial insemination, through lack of the necessary vigilance on the part of the inseminator. If these men are intelligent and well trained they can often recognize disease symptoms in a cow as soon as they examine her, and advise the farmer to call a vet so the trouble can be cleared up. But few inseminators are themselves veterinarians, and it is unwise for a person who is not thoroughly trained to attempt to treat reproductive disorders.

They're Only Human

Most of the inseminators I have met seem quite capable. But they are only human beings, and subject to human frailties. Because of their extremely important role in modern breeding these technicians must be carefully selected and closely checked. The selection and checking are the responsibilities of the breeding unit. Properly organized and controlled, these breeding units are a great boon to farmers; but if they begin to get slipshod they could soon become a menace.

No matter how good with livestock a man may be, he needs special training to be an effective inseminator. Ability to handle the technical aspects of the work is not enough—he needs to understand the reproductive organs, so he can spot abnormalities. But he cannot be expected to know how to treat cattle for all their breeding troubles; a veterinarian is required for this.

It may be a private or county veterinarian called in by the farmer; or it may be an expert employed in the public service to protect animal health. But the veterinarian is an essential part of any permanent breeding program.

Unfortunately there is a great dearth of veterinarians in this country; and many of those we have are side-tracked into city work because of the difficulty of making a living in rural practice. Recently the governments of most of our provinces have tried to improve this situation, either by hiring vets as full time civil servants or else by paying them grants to cover their travelling expenses. Through this system many capable young vets have been encouraged to practice in rural districts, and enabled to charge fees that farmers can afford to pay.

But many more good vets are needed to protect the health of Canada's livestock; and among the most important places for them are districts that have big artificial breeding centres. That point needs to be remembered in the administration of government livestock policy.

Another point is that it's obviously beyond the ability of most breeding units to give their inseminators the

necessary training. That can be done only at institutions with adequate personnel and equipment; and since the provincial departments of agriculture are responsible for the health of livestock it seems to be up to them to provide this training. Both Quebec and Ontario are now giving short courses in insemination, which are meant to develop the requisite skill and understanding.

The key place of the inseminator in modern breeding work has been further recognized by the Ontario government, which has passed an act forbidding anyone to act as an inseminator unless he holds a provincial certificate showing he is fully qualified. To receive this certificate he must have taken the short course at the Ontario Veterinary College, which includes the recognition of abnormalities, as well as the techniques of insemination.

Each applicant must also convince the Ontario authorities that he is alert and conscientious—that he isn't the type that's likely to have off days when he just won't bother to take all the necessary precautions against the spread of disease. They recognize that an odd lapse is all that's needed to start trouble. But even this type of hand-picking process will fail to stop disease unless everyone involved in breeding work is constantly on his guard.

If each of the groups interested in livestock—farmer, inseminator, breeding unit, veterinarian and government—will accept its responsibility and do everything it can to get this work properly organized and then keep it running smoothly, there will be little danger of artificial insemination spreading disease. Instead, they will be able to spot and control trouble before it has a chance to boil over.

Co-op Farms Growing Fast

Still in their infancy, co-operative farms in Saskatchewan are growing fast. Their operators are beginning to cash in on their work.

On the largest, at Matador, 17 veterans running a co-op farm took off a crop that topped \$100,000. And at Sturgis six farmers garnered a wheat crop of 10,800 bushels, an oat yield of 25,000 bushels and a barley crop of 10,000 bushels.

At Pierceland another co-op has been formed to bring the total in the province to 12.

The co-op farms have advantages which can't be claimed by the individual operation, though there's all kinds of room in Saskatchewan for both types.

Under the co-op setup expensive machinery is pooled, cutting a big chunk out of overhead. And the men can work together on one big project, such as land breaking and brush clearing—jobs which call for big machinery and a large working force.

The co-op farms eliminate the isolation of individual farm units by grouping the houses together in a village setup. And the operators usually aim to have them modern in every way.

Here, too, work can be pooled in construction, with experienced and inexperienced labor used to best advantage.

—Saskatchewan Farmer.

MARKET COMMENTS

During September Canada sold more goods to the United States than it purchased from that country. This is such an unusual situation that it was front page news. Full breakdown of this trade is not available but the fact that this was the first full month after the repeal of the embargo against beef cattle shipment points to the explanation. During September the number of live cattle shipped South was 112,452 as contrasted with 8,398 during the same month of the previous year.

An increase of over one hundred thousand cattle over the same month of the previous year was quite enough to tip the scale and ensure a favourable trade balance—for that month. This is by no means underestimating the importance of newsprint, forest products and other exports that furnish the major portion of our exports South.

It should also be recorded that the repeal of the embargo was in answer to repeated requests by farmers over an extended period.

Another peculiar request is that the open deer season be deferred from November to December this season to ensure that cattle expected to be housed by that time may not be victims of stray or other bullets. This is sufficient commentary on the fine November weather.

The splendid late harvest weather is responsible for the saving of a record corn crop in the United States. The record crops seem to be reflected in some farm prices in that country.

Trend of Prices

	Nov. 1947	Oct. 1948	Nov. 1948
LIVE STOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.....	14.50	23.05	22.00
Cows, good, per cwt.....	10.35	16.05	16.45
Cows, common per cwt.....	7.75	11.15	11.65
Canners, and cutters, per cwt.	5.60	9.70	10.35
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	15.50	26.00	27.10
Veal, common, per cwt.....	13.30	19.55	21.80
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	13.70	21.00	23.30
Lambs, common, per cwt....	9.85	14.30	16.40
Bacon hogs, B1, dressed, per cwt.	22.50	32.35	30.85
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.58	0.69	0.69
Cheese, per lb.....	0.26	0.31	0.33
Eggs, Grade A, large, per dozen		0.69	0.54
Chickens, live, 5 lbs. plus, per lb.		0.37	0.38
Chickens, dressed, Milk Fed A, per lb.....		0.47	0.45
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per bus.	3.00	2.75	3.00
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.60-1.75	1.15-1.25	1.10-1.15
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	40.45	52.75-54.00	55.00-55.75
Barley Meal, per ton	63.50-67.00	58.25-61.80	62.00-64.50
Oat Chop, per ton....	63.50-70.50	58.75-61.25	63.20-66.00
Oil Meal, per ton....		70.00	70.00

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What's New in Locker Plants?

by John Snedden

SOME new and very promising trends have been developing in co-operative locker plants in the U.S. They are described by L. S. Mann and Paul C. Wilkins of the U.S. Farm Credit Administration, who point out that co-ops now account for 13 percent of the 8,000 locker plants south of the border.

The farm co-ops have moved right along with the current trend for increasing the jobs the plant does for its patrons. Back in the early days, locker plants thought they had just one job to do—store meat. Now they do custom slaughtering, dress poultry, render lard, and freeze fruits and vegetables for patrons to use themselves and sell locally. And of course they still handle all the operations necessary for getting the meat into lockers in good shape.

Over a third of plants reporting in a recent survey now provide slaughtering service, either at the plant, on the farm or elsewhere. Some 22 percent of them do the slaughtering right at the plant, as compared with 19 percent in 1943, and only 5 percent in 1940. Many more want to start slaughtering just as soon as equipment and personnel can be obtained. Not only does this service result in a better product, but it makes better use of plant labour and of the by-products which farm slaughtering largely wastes.

Some locker plants are building rendering plants to make use of these so-called waste products. They are also in the forefront of the trend toward centralized slaughtering and processing plants, using smaller local plants to handle storage only.

Eighty-seven percent of the surveyed plants chill, cut, wrap, grind, and freeze meat for patrons; this is a big increase since 1943. Pork curing and lard rendering also rose sharply.

Locker plants are branching out to perform all sorts of services for their patrons. Through multiplying the tasks performed they're able to make much better use of labour and plant facilities. All this helps to lower service charges.

Locker plants throughout the U.S. have increased 52 percent in size. For co-op plants the increase in size is smaller—only about 18 percent. This is probably due to the fact that co-operatives usually operate in rural communities, with a somewhat limited field of expansion. Another important reason is that co-ops have been pushing hard on the branch plant idea—setting up central slaughtering and processing plants, sometimes one to a county. Then they can fan out to the smaller communities, with branch plants handling rentals only. This puts the branches closer to members.

Locker rental rates for the country as a whole have risen. From an average of \$9.76 per locker on January 1, 1941, they've gone up to \$11.38. Processing rates have also increased.

All indications point to a continued expansion in the locker plant industry as soon as materials and equipment become more readily available. Many inexperienced people seem eager to invest in this type of enterprise, and no doubt in some areas failures will result.

Competition from home freezer cabinets and from retail stores handling packaged frozen foods, as well as from other locker plants, may force locker operators to reduce charges. Sanitary regulations in many states will be tightened, and better service demanded by patrons.

The successful locker plants of the future will be forced to improve and enlarge their services. In addition to handling all steps in processing meats, poultry, fruits and vegetables the up-to-date plant should be in a position to store commercially processed foods in bulk at zero temperatures. Then it can act as distributor to local retail stores, locker patrons, home freezer patrons, hotels and restaurants. Some suitably located plants may also find it profitable to process and freeze local surpluses on a commercial basis, and some may operate retail establishments.

Locker plants in and near large cities—away from the source of supply—appear most vulnerable. Farmers have, from the beginning, been the mainstay of locker plant patronage, and will continue to be, if the plants give them satisfactory service at moderate cost. This is why farmer co-ops should be in a good position to more than hold their own. They now seem set and ready to move on into more and better services in their locker plants.



Judge Clinton Devlin gave the Hereford steer championship at Sherbrooke to young John Nichol whose steer had already been champion in the junior club show.

Two Courses — Two Patterns



Leather work was an important part of the short course. Under capable instruction the students learned how to make change purses, belts and numerous other leather articles of which they could be proud.

One set of words may mean several different things. That was shown by the farm forum short courses at Ormstown and Bristol, Que. Each was called a farm forum short course; each was sponsored by a county farm forum council, which laid the plans for its program. Each had two of the same speakers; and the two were tied together by the Provincial Farm Forum Secretary, Floyd Griesbach, his literature and his equipment. And each had a total attendance of over 100.

But there the resemblance ends. Each course developed along an entirely different pattern—a pattern reflecting the backgrounds and interests of the council and the students, and very strongly influenced by the accommodation.

The facilities played a leading part in making the two courses so different. At Ormstown the daytime course was held in one spot, and the evening program in a second, while meals were served in a third—and each of these places was several blocks from the others.

At Bristol the students didn't need to go outside Pine Lodge for anything relating to the course. The one building provided accommodation for meetings, recreation, meals and sleeping. Since many of the students had chores to do at home, few of them were actually able to take advantage of this over-all accommodation. But they spent the bulk of their time together, got to know each other well, and built up considerable group spirit.

The type of attendance, too, was different. At Ormstown there was a tendency for one group to take in the morning sessions, another to come in the afternoon, and a third in the evening, the majority of the people in each group having no contact with the others.

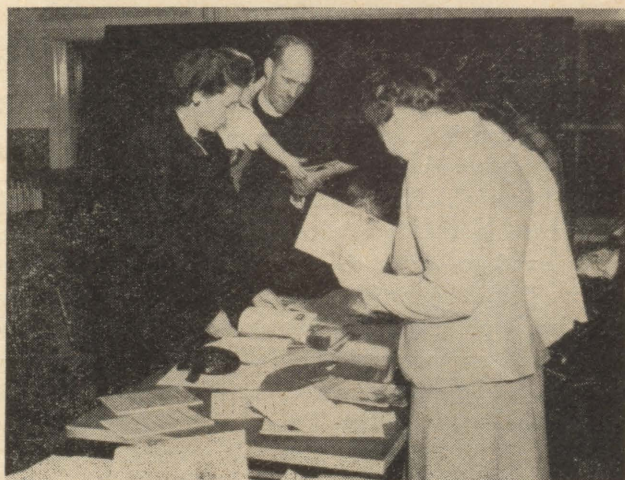
The enrolment at Bristol was smaller, and the program was less dramatized by well-known names. But each student attended more of the sessions, and all of the regular attendants got to know almost everyone else.

In program content, Ormstown stressed how to do things on a person's own farm, while Pontiac dealt more with how to do things as a community. This different focus probably accounted for Ormstown's greater reliance on addresses, with 12 outside speakers taking part in the program. Bristol's greater use of discussion group methods made it possible to stage an interesting and varied program by importing only half as many experts, and using local people to make up the difference.

Another interesting point of divergence was the part played by women. At Ormstown the women had an entirely separate course in dressmaking during the day, and joined the men only in the evening. At Bristol there was no subject division between men and women. Everyone got together to discuss all topics, and to take part in leatherwork, which was treated as part of the general program.

When it came to recreation, only the evening sessions included it at Ormstown; and since many of the daytime students were unable to come at night they missed it completely. And except for one evening, there was no lunch after the recreation period. At Bristol some time was spent on recreation each afternoon as well as every evening, and a lunch was served after each evening period.

Another noticeable difference was in the division of responsibilities. At Ormstown the meetings were conducted mostly by the older men, and the students' main chore was to thank the speaker. At Bristol the younger students handled a lot of the organization and administration of activities. They conducted meetings, made the



The display of interesting literature drew a lot of attention between sessions. The blackboard behind this group was made by Merton Glenn, and proved very useful during the course.

necessary arrangements with the hotel, and learned to operate the sound film projector.

Bristol rounded up its course with an achievement night to show what farm forums had been doing in Pontiac county, when representatives of local organizations reported on their activities and programs. There was no such round-up at Ormstown.

As already stated, these differences do not mean that one course was much better than the other. It might have been a mistake for either council to have shaped its course along the lines followed by the other, because these things must follow the interests and consider the talents of the people in the area served. Even if it had been considered feasible to run duplicate programs, the results couldn't possibly have been the same in each case, due to the different conditions involved. But, each council can learn from the experience it has gained

through its own short course, and what it has heard or read about others.

Both councils did a good job in their planning, but students at each short course thought that improvements might have been made, particularly in programming and promotion. It was suggested that committees responsible for future courses should be set up at least four or five months in advance, and that they should meet at least once a month until the course got under way.

This, it was thought, would allow ample time to arrange for suitable accommodation, decide on program, arrange for speakers or discussion leaders, and turn out publicity that would convince every likely student that he would benefit by attending the course. It would also enable more potential students to make arrangements for someone else to look after the chores for a few days, so they could get everything possible out of the short course.

Town Decides Books Are Not a Luxury

by Elizabeth Loosley

Away south of the River, in the blue hills that roll towards the Border, a small town, tucked away in the folds of the mountains, has decided that it would like a library. It takes courage to come to that decision in a place of two thousand population. Because the situation here in Quebec isn't at all like a neighbouring province, where there are government grants to help get started. Here there is nothing but enthusiasm to work with.

The people in this valley started talking library about a year ago. A small group of men and women felt that books were of such importance that they should not be missed by the children growing up, to say nothing of the older people. Among the group was a man who worked in a local industry; and his wife, a teacher in the school; another was a young married woman, whose own pleasant home had books, music and paintings; another was the new minister who had just come to the district from the city.

They got together representatives from all the groups in town which might be interested. It was surprising how many there were. Church societies, Home and School, Legion, Women's Institute, Masons, Farm Forum, School Board, and others.

The first problem was to find a building which had an attractive central location, where people would be free to come and go—or sit and read or chat in comfortable surroundings. This problem hasn't been solved yet. For space is at a premium in this town, even if it is far from any city. And the library planners rightly feel that they can't put the largest proportion of their small funds into rent and heat.

Books are a somewhat different matter. An artist resident of the town donated many of his books to the library, when he left to live in England. Several people who belong to book clubs have promised to help with the current novels, which will leave more money for the books that are the backbone of any collection; the books on child study; on community problems; on recreation;

on handicrafts; on farm management; on national and international affairs. Not to mention the great books of other centuries; and the all important picture books for small children, who will remember all their lives the kind of pictures they see before they are five.

It is not expected that the library will receive any support at present from the Town Council. It will be a voluntary community effort, financed from members' fees and money raised through local efforts.

In their planning, the people are thinking of their library in the future. Modern library service should be thought of in the same way as we think of the modern school system and must be financed accordingly. The equivalent of the consolidated school is the regional or county library, which serves a whole district. No one ever thinks, now, of taking up a collection to run the school! Pretty soon, we hope, it will seem just as strange to look to voluntary donations to run a library! The people of this town are already beginning to think and study about library service in terms of the region, rather than the independent unit.

There is another town, not far away, that also wants a library. Certain individuals are wondering, even now, whether these two libraries can't be planned together. And most important developments start from two or three "wonderers."

Here, then, is the library picture in Quebec to-day. People wanting books; meeting together to plan how they can provide them; co-operating with other places in the same locality which also want library service. By hard work and thought and planning, they are beginning in a small way. By joining forces all over the province these brave people who want books may be able to rally public opinion in support of the provincial grants desperately needed for adequate rural and urban library service.

If your community is thinking about a library, there are books to read and films to see on the subject. The Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College can tell you about them.

More Than Stop-Watch to Managed Milking

One of the greatest advances in dairy management has been the new emphasis that has been placed on managed milking. Those who have carefully studied their milking procedures have found that it is possible to milk a herd in an average time of about three minutes per cow.

The plan in brief is to wipe and massage the udder for about one-half minute with a warm damp cloth, draw out the foremilk, put the teat cups on promptly and machine strip as quickly as indicated. This procedure not only speeds up the milking time, it also promotes better udder health.

It appears, however, that all good things are misunderstood and misused. Uninformed persons, particularly those who have not milked many cows in this way, have jumped to the conclusion that all a man needs is a milking machine and a stop-watch. As soon as a cow has been milked three minutes, they advise taking the milker off. The idea is that soon the cow will catch on to this new procedure and see to it that she is completely milked out by the three-minute limit.

We agree that a herd can be trained to *average* three minutes per cow, but we categorically reject the assertion that *every* cow should be milked out in three minutes. Some people forget that they are working with a biological process that doesn't understand or care about a stop-watch. All cows are different and the success

of a good herdsman depends to a large extent on his ability to know the individual differences of each animal. Any mechanic can put a milker on a cow and hold a stop-watch. That doesn't mean that he is going to get the most milk from every cow by any means.

Let's compare two cows. Old Betsy is well along in her lactation. She has large teats and is considered an "easy milker" by hand or by machine. She is producing about 20 lbs. milk per day. We can milk her out very easily in about two minutes.

On the other hand, look at our Princess cow. She is milking close to 90 lbs. milk per day on twice a day milking. Her teats are small. The sphincter muscles at the ends of the teats are tight. We consider her a hard milker. It takes from six to seven minutes to milk her at each milking. It is true that we could milk her in three minutes and eventually she would milk out in that time. We hold, however, that she would drop considerably in her daily milk production. To follow such a practice would be nothing short of ridiculous.

We're in business to get the most economical production possible out of our cows. We can improve our milking practices, to be sure, but we will not substitute a stop-watch for our common sense. We can set our goal of a three-minute average but we will not pull the teat cups off every cow at the end of three minutes.

—Western Farm Leader.

How to Control Bull-Nose

Bull-nose, a disease which has played havoc with Canadian pigs in the last few years, has undergone close investigation at the Ontario Veterinary College. This work showed that no breed was immune to the infection, formally known as infectious rhinitis, and that no breed seemed to have more resistance to it than any other. However, some control measures were developed.

Present information suggests that control of the disease should be based on the following facts:

1. Pigs showing signs of the disease are capable of transmitting the infection, especially to nursing pigs.
2. Pigs from litters where rhinitis is present are potential carriers, and therefore dangerous, no matter how healthy they may appear.
3. Pigs from infected premises are frequently a source of infection when moved to clean premises.
4. Mature brood sows are not likely to become infected, even when the disease breaks out in a piggery. They should, however, farrow and raise the litter in isolation.
5. The present custom of breeding a short nosed pig should be discouraged.
6. When infection occurs in a piggery sows should be farrowed in isolation and as soon as possible, weanling

gilts should be removed and placed in clean quarters free from contact, and retained free from contact, with infection. The older adult herd should be disposed of as soon as they are of marketable weight, and a new herd established from the young animals raised in isolation and showing no evidence of the disease.

7. Prior to the placement of a new herd in the piggery, the pens should be disinfected with the aid of lye, soap and water, followed by a spray containing a disinfectant, either one of the ordinary coal tar products, or one of the newer synthetic ammonium chlorides.

8. Farmers purchasing hogs should purchase from sources where infection is known not to exist. Recently purchased hogs for breeding purposes are best retained in isolation for at least one month following purchase.

More Forests Badly Needed

The reduction of forests to less than 10 percent of the total area of southern Ontario has seriously affected both bird life and fish life, and it is most unlikely that there will be any considerable improvement until the area of forest is increased on a vast scale. There will not be satisfactory balance until 25 percent or more of the land is again under forest growth, says Major-General Howard Kennedy, of the Royal Commission on Forestry.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Trees by the Million

How much space does it take to grow twenty million trees? How long does it take before a spruce seed grows into a tree big enough to be planted? How do you extract seed from a pine cone? These and many other questions are routine for the staff of the Provincial Forest Nursery at Berthierville, which operates under the skilled direction of Mr. Tancrede Deslauriers.

To supply trees for reforestation, and for a limited amount of ornamental planting around public buildings, the Nursery keeps a stock on hand which may be as high as 20 million young trees. At the present time the stock is down to about 12 million, which are growing on 210 acres of seed beds and in transplanting areas. Besides this land, the Nursery controls some 90 acres of forest, which is managed as a demonstration of how to handle a woodlot, and also has some 20 acres of permanent planting of various types of trees. Some distance from the actual Nursery is an area of 80 acres of light sand, on which a permanent planting has been established to stabilize the soil.

In the Nursery are 141 different varieties of trees; 45 varieties are natives of this province, and the rest come from elsewhere to be grown to see how they stand up to the Quebec climate. These trees come from all parts of the world, but the majority of them, for obvious reasons, are brought from countries where weather conditions are roughly similar to ours.

All these trees have been grown from seed, and anyone who has had any experience in setting out plants might well wonder how on earth such large numbers of seedlings can possibly be handled without an army of men. To keep things going, the Nursery, at the height of the planting season, employs about 150 men, mostly residents of Berthierville and the surrounding district, to prepare the seed beds, sow the seed, transplant the seedlings and finally to pack and ship the young trees as they are ordered. Every year the Nursery ships out about 3 million trees, 90% of which will be planted on reforestation projects somewhere in the province, either to create a new forest where none was before, or to replant a forest area where cutting, fire, or insect damage or other cause has reduced the stand.

Seed and cones are collected throughout the Province at the proper time of year and sent in to the Nursery. Care is taken to have seed taken only from strong, hardy and mature trees, and the seed and cones are always taken from the tree and never gathered from

the ground underneath. At the nursery cones are spread on racks to dry out somewhat, and when sufficiently dried they are placed into wooden drums which revolve over intense heat for several hours. This opens the scales of the cones and lets the seeds escape. The seeds are then cleaned in a modified fanning mill and a germination test is run on each batch, so that it can be foretold how much seed will have to be sown to obtain any desired thickness of stand of seedlings.

The seed is sown in outdoor seed beds, and the young trees which result must be transplanted as many as four times, depending on the variety, before they are large enough to ship. Transplanting boards make it possible to space the seedling evenly and reduce the amount of hand work, but even so the amount of labour required is considerable.

Then all the plantations must be watched to see that disease does not get started among the little trees, spraying to combat insect and disease troubles must be done, and the beds must be kept weeded to give the trees a chance to get started. All this requires constant attention, but Mr. Deslauriers seems to bear his responsibilities for the safe growth of his millions of trees without undue worry, probably because he is thoroughly familiar with all the operations of the Nursery through his long association with it.

One feature of the Nursery which is well worth a visit is the collection of ornamental hedges and wind-



Seedling trees, ready for transplanting, are placed in this notched, hinged board. The notches keep the little trees evenly spaced. Very small trees are spaced side by side, but larger seedlings will be placed in every second or third notch.

breaks growing on the ground. All beautifully clipped and trained, here one sees all the usual types of hedges, cedar, spruce, caragana, and so forth, but it is surprising to see what one considers large trees — catalpa, for example—growing in hedge form.

The Provincial Nursery is on the Montreal-Quebec Highway at Berthierville, and its advertising sign, spelled out on the lawn in huge letters made of cedar hedges, makes it impossible to miss. It is well worth a visit, and Mr. Deslauriers and his courteous staff are always glad to welcome guests and show them around the Nursery.

When full, the board is folded to hold the seedlings in place and taken out to the field where shallow trenches have been prepared. While one operator holds the board, another fills in the trench and packs the soil. Then the board is taken back for refilling.



Quebec's Junior Judges Shone at Toronto



Quebec farm boys and girls took the lead in honours awarded in the National Junior Judging contests during the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto in November. Teams from this province placed first in three classes: dairy cattle, poultry and clothing, and in each case one member of the winning team made the highest individual score.

Of the eight teams in the dairy cattle contest, with every province except Manitoba represented, Owen M. Ness and Robert B. Ness of Howick came first with a combined score of 956, Owen having the highest individual score. These two cousins have a long history of Ayrshire breeding behind them; both are grandsons of Mr. R. R. Ness. Messrs. J. P. Fleury, E. Pineau and Henri Girard of the Livestock Production Service of the Federal Department of Agriculture share the credit for the training of this team.

The winning poultry judging team came from Thetford Mines. Miss Liliane Boulanger and Miss Rolande

Couture, both members of the Young Farmers' Club of that district, outshone competing teams from Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The team advisor was Mr. Vincent Lanouette, of the Provincial Agricultural Education Service, and for their technical training in poultry work they are indebted to Messrs. Roger Paiment and Philippe Galarneau of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Livestock Branch. Rolande Couture, who had the highest individual score, is a practical poultrywoman already; she looks after a flock of 400 birds on her home farm, and this year she caponized more than 200 of them herself.

In the clothing contest, two young ladies from St. Barthelemy, Miss Helene St. Ives and Miss Gilbert Dumaine, topped seven other teams with Miss St. Ives making the best single score. Miss Dumaine was a winner in the 1948 Junior Agricultural Merit Competition and as proof of her skill she wore to Toronto a suit she had made herself, of cloth she had woven at home. Miss Alma Champoux, of the Provincial Arts and Crafts Service, gave them the technical instruction that helped them score their win, and Yvanhoe Coderre, of the Agricultural Education Service, was their advisor.

All the young people who competed at Toronto were provincial champions who had won judging contests first in their own clubs, then in their districts and finally at provincial elimination competitions. In each division the contest consists of a judging competition and a comprehensive oral examination. A team consists of two members and any province may enter a team in the National Contest in any project, so long as at least five duly organized boys' and girls' clubs are undertaking that type of work in the province. There are, in all, eight different projects, and the placings of the various provinces in each are summarized below. Quebec had no entries in the beef cattle, seed grain or food projects.

Beef cattle: Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.



Owen and Robert Ness of Howick, winners of the National Junior Judging Competition in the dairy cattle classes at Toronto.

Dairy cattle: Quebec, British Columbia, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Prince Edward Island.

Swine: Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec.

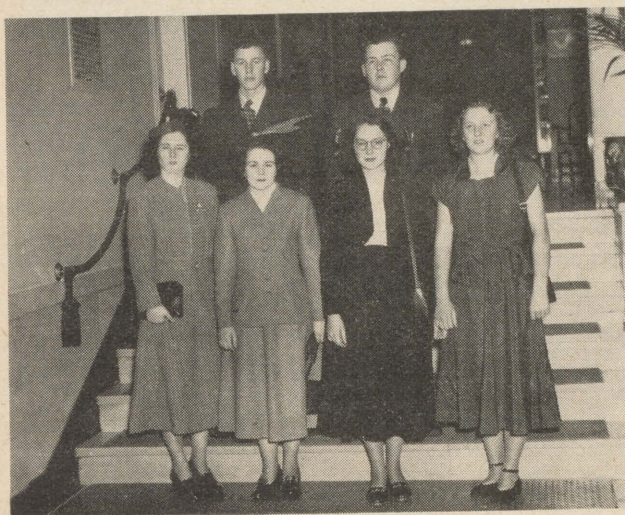
Poultry: Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia.

Seed grain: Manitoba, Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan.

Potatoes: British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec.

Food: Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Clothing: Quebec, Nova Scotia, Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island.



From left to right in the front row are Gilberte Dumaine and Helene St. Yves, champions in the clothing project, and Liliane Boulanger and Rolande Couture, champion poultry judges. In the back row are J. L. Dore and C. H. Paquet of Pont Rouge who placed third in potato judging.

News From The Breeding Centre

The latest available figures from the artificial breeding centre at St. Hyacinthe show a considerably higher percentage of successful services than those reported recently in the Journal. The table below shows the percent of successful services, based on first service results. It indicates the percentage of cows that have not been re-bred within sixty days after the month during which the first service has been made. This is, of course, the reason why the figures below are for the month of July, 1948: there has not yet been time to make up figures for later periods.

Club	First Services	Successful Services	%
Gentilly	60	40	66.6
Baie du Febvre	55	34	61.8
Cap St. Ignace	13	8	61.5
St. Hyacinthe	93	55	59.1
Huntingdon	60	34	56.6
Plessisville	20	11	55.0
Orms town	97	46	47.4
Ste. Elizabeth	15	6	40
Ste. Martine	37	14	37.8
Chambly	55	20	36.4
St. Patrice de Beaurivage	39	13	33.3
Warwick	31	10	32.2

Britain's Minister Of Agriculture Sees Quebec

Mr. Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for the United Kingdom paid a visit to the Department of Agriculture's Quebec offices recently when he arrived in Canada en route to Washington for the fourth meeting of the F.A.O. Accompanying the minister were his deputy, R. H. Franklin, J. R. Payne, his private secretary A. N. Duckham, agricultural attache to Washington and Ottawa, and D. A. Young, another British agricultural officer.

The group were later taken on an inspection trip to the Provincial Farm-school at Deschambault, where the director, Mr. Andrea St. Pierre, showed them around the plant and explained the operations of the farm, in all of which the distinguished visitors showed keen interest. Escorting the party from Quebec were the Hon. Bona Dussault, acting for Minister of Agriculture Barre, Messrs. J. E. Laforce, president of the Civil Service Commission, Pierre Labrecque, Chief of the Livestock Service, and George Maheux, director of the Publicity and Research Service.

On the return trip to Quebec the group stopped off at the farm of Mr. Pierre Couture, this year's gold medal winner in the Agricultural Merit competition, where the visitors saw a typical, high-quality Quebec farm, met a typical French-Canadian farmer and his family, and had a chance to learn first-hand of farming conditions and practices in Canada.

Three farmers' bulletins have just come off the press from the Federal Department of Agriculture. Bulletin 554, Oats in Canada, Bulletin 150, Better Pastures In Eastern Canada and Bulletin 148, Construction and Management of Tobacco Seed-beds may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

In our story on the Quebec soils Laboratory recently it was stated that Abbe Choquette was in charge from 1889 to 1890. This was a typographical error: Abbe Choquette was head of the laboratory ten years longer than that, until 1900. Dr. Benoit directed the work of the laboratory from 1900 until 1903.

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A COMPLETE TYPOGRAPHIC SERVICE

The Poultry Industry Advertises

The newest, most up-to-date methods of preparing and offering poultry products were demonstrated to the purchasing public last month when the Quebec Poultry Industry Committee put on a monster educative exhibition at the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal. Officially opened by Minister of Agriculture Barre, the exhibition was open to the general public (who came in crowds) and especially invited were purchasing agents of chain stores, restaurants, and other organizations which are large-scale buyers of poultry products.

For the housewife, there were demonstrations by dietitians of the Consumer Service who, under the watchful eye of Miss Laura C. Pepper, cheerfully answered a barrage of questions about the best ways of preparing poultry meat for the table, illustrating their points by actually performing the operations they described. For the purchaser of large quantities of meat, there were demonstrations of packing and freezing to show that it is possible for quantity users to buy poultry in condition to be kept on hand for a reasonable time at low temperature, which would taste, when cooked, like fresh-killed fowl. Of general interest were the displays of the feed manufacturers and the demonstrations of egg grading and packing, of a vacuum method of wrapping even the largest turkeys in cellophane bags prior to fast freezing, and the displays of the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

Throughout the three days of the exhibition there were a number of talks and discussions by experts in various fields of poultry raising and poultry merchandising, ranging from such topics as "Efficiency in Flock Management" by Prof. R. Cavers of the O.A.C. at Guelph, or "Applying the Progeny Test" by I. Fisher of Ayton, Ont., to "New Merchandising Methods" by J. Ganzer of Steinberg's or "Refrigeration of Poultry Products" by Crawford R. Johnson, President of the Canada Cold Storage Company.

Something New Was Added

Poulet Mignon is a chicken dish which poultrymen in Quebec hope will soon be in great demand whenever a main course for a banquet is needed. This new way of serving chicken was introduced with appropriate ceremony at a banquet for the trade which was held on the second day of the exhibition. Poulet Mignon is an appetizing looking item on a dinner plate, and the 500 or so diners who tasted it at its first local appearance voted it delicious to eat. It is prepared from half a chicken which was killed and dressed at 10 weeks of age, when it weighed about 2 pounds. All the bones are taken out except the thigh bone, which is used as a foundation around which the dark and the light meat are wrapped. On this occasion it was served broiled, but it can also be roasted.

The chief speaker at the banquet was Dr. Morley A. Jull, a former Head of the Poultry Department at Macdonald College, now with the University of Maryland. The organization of the exhibition was undertaken by the co-chairman of the Quebec Poultry Industry Committee, Mr. Jacques De Broin and Prof. W. A. Maw.

Crops Are Better, Yields Are Up

The latest crop report published by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics, indicates a considerable increase in harvest in 1948 as compared with 1947, as closely as the figures can be estimated at this time of year. Figures for the important crops are given below.

Crop	Total acreage		Total yield	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Wheat	21,800	24,000	325,000	475,000 bus.
Oats	1,394,700	1,381,000	26,639,000	39,359,000 "
Barley	156,800	144,300	2,885,000	3,521,000 "
Rye	8,600	13,200	124,000	228,000 "
Peas	17,600	16,200	211,000	264,000 "
Dry beans	10,900	12,500	154,000	218,000 "
Buckwheat	96,400	75,100	1,523,000	1,615,000 "
Mixed grains	275,000	299,000	5,568,000	9,329,000 "
Potatoes	148,700	155,000	10,558,000	15,190,000 cwt.
Turnips, etc.	25,000	22,400	3,453,000	4,032,000 "
Hay and clover..	4,065,000	4,032,000	5,935,000	5,604,000 tons
Alfalfa	71,900	86,300	156,000	188,000 "
Fodder corn	95,500	106,600	713,000	983,000 "

A new dish, "Poulet Mignon" was introduced at the Poultry Industry luncheon, and the guests ate it with relish. In the centre picture Mr. Noe Huneault describes its preparation while Mr. Jacques de Brion looks on. During

the exhibition the demonstrations by dietitians of the Consumer Service on how to prepare poultry meat for the table drew large crowds of interested listeners.



Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

The truth of a statement we once made is now being forcefully driven home to us. This was to the effect that the woodlot on a farm could be most desirably located when it was on high ground overlooking the cultivated area. In this way the farmer who protected his woods could at the same time protect his water supply and control erosion on his own property. In our case the woodland is nearly all below our fields so we can only conserve moisture for our neighbours. Now the woodlot which is above us has been sold to be cut. The effect on our water supply, which has stood the drought very well, remains to be seen but it has us sufficiently worried to attempt to buy part of the area after the cut to see that it is allowed to grow back into forest if possible. If conditions were as they should be, the time to have bought it was before the cut but for the matter of financing the deal. For that matter, if credit was more available, the farm would have been sold to a farmer to carry on. But the return from agriculture does not make people eager to lend to farmers.

However, something needs to be done to have our forest crop handled more intelligently. The woods in question is being cut by an operator who makes a regular practice of buying wooded farms for this purpose and then disposing of the remains at a cheap figure. Those who can't afford to wait turn to the woods for quick money and those who could wait use their money to cash in someone else's need. With only 5% of the E. T. woods in crown lands, conservation rests on private shoulders and they are often too narrow for the job. Unless the government takes measures to restrict the owners' right to do as they please with their own woods (which somehow seems rather distasteful in a free country) it can only educate

for forest conservation and encourage it by some form of subsidy. Some steps have been taken in that direction but it seems difficult for the individual who wants forest information, to get any. We have been trying since last February to get information on handling the woodlot from those who are supposed to supply it but are still in the dark.

Possibly spurred on somewhat by the severe drought which is causing not only water but power shortages (and will cause crop failures if it persists long enough) several local bodies have joined together to suggest steps for forest conservation which might be taken by the government. These include a survey to discover areas which could be reforested, putting a forestry information bureau in each county, financial assistance to farmers in fencing off their woodlots, increased grants for actual reforestation, etc. These all seem a means to the end. Fencing off woodlots certainly helps to perpetuate them. Our own has become too largely softwood, especially hemlock, and mature hardwood. The young hardwood were devoured by the cattle for some years. They are now fenced out and considerable young growth is coming on but there will be an interval between the complete maturity of the old growth and the serviceable size of the new stock. This would not have been

necessary if young growth had come on all the time.

Ivan and I went back to a task neglected for several years last week.

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M 46-10

This was the spreading of ground limestone on the land. CIL soil tests showed a need for a ton per acre for best results but we had let it go for one round of the rotation. This time we tried two methods of application. One field was plowed and the lime put on afterwards and harrowed in. This will be seeded to clover and alfalfa next spring. The other field was spread on the sod and plowed in. This field will be plowed again next fall (which brings the lime back to the surface) and seeded down the following spring. If the latter works well it saves the job of harrowing in the lime and the field is smoother to spread on. One thing was the same on both fields: we had to spread the stuff with shovels. We hoped to try putting it on with the fertilizer attachment on the grain drill but the drill was sold at auction before the lime arrived. We bid on it but it went for over twice what it cost about thirty-five years ago and was in rather poor condition at that. Could that be called inflation?

The inflated growth in our pasture, due to considerable plowing and fertilizing, resulted in more growth than usual in the permanent pasture while the cattle were feeding on the after-grass in the meadows. And this came about in spite of the severe drought which certainly lessened pasture growth. Of course part of the increase was due to the fall rye which is particularly useful at this season. In nature it appears even more suited to grazing than the other cereals as it seems to more closely resemble fresh green grass. The cattle were on it even before they were shut off the meadows. Some people wait for the weather to drive the cattle into the stable before closing off the hayfields to them. However they often buy hay the next year. We also got a big lot of feed from a quarter acre of poor pasture by plowing and planting it to turnips. We commenced feeding early in October, partly because we have lots of silage when they are gone and partly because the milking machine

leaves one of us to cut turnips while we milk. The cutting takes so long that we have only fed once a day before but this year we have fed twice. In spite of this at Nov. 1st we have enough for several more weeks.

After reading In The Know in the last Greenleaf we are wondering if Miss Loosley might scandalize some of the Forums by telling them to go

to Grass for the answer to some of their questions. Anyway we shall have to try to borrow the volume a little later when we might have more time to peruse it.

Mary had a little lamb
The best I ever seen
When asked just how she did it
She said — phenothiazine.

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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Our President's New Year Message



I wish to extend to the members of the Quebec Women's Institutes my sincere best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Recently I received a letter from Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., acknowledging flowers sent to her by the executive. She made this observation

that we choose right when we take up Institute work for our life's social service". Our members have not only done full justice to the Institute programme but have answered innumerable calls for outside service.

It appears to the executive that now is the time for the Institutes to do something for themselves. Those who attended the Short Course enjoyed the handicraft work and it was felt that from that small beginning something larger should be attempted. With this in view the executive has engaged the services of a trained handicraft technician who will circulate among the branches, teaching whichever craft appeals to the members, or a combination of crafts, sometime during the winter and spring months. Could you not plan your leisure with a view to participating in one of the Q.W.I. Handicraft Courses?

Lucille E. Thomson,
President, Quebec Women's Institutes.

When the Work's All Done

by Ethel M. McGibbon

With fall comes the thoughts of housecleaning. We usually start at the top, don't we? Let's have a look into our mental attic. Is it cluttered with old ideas? Because they are old does not mean that they should all be discarded, there may be a lot of salvage value in them. Lots of our ideas have just a missing link to be added and they will be really worth while. Remember the pressure cookers of the early 20's? Expensive, cumbersome, and equipped with an array of controls, valves and other gadgets that frightened the average housewife, these soon went off the market. A few years ago, however, the idea came to life again. Several manufacturers designed a streamlined type of pressure cooker which was easy to operate. Sales immediately mounted. Someone had house-cleaned a basically sound, but discarded idea. As a result a lot of people have benefitted. I'm sure each of us could mention similar cases of discarded ideas being house-cleaned and taking on the "new look". You will all agree that it is not easy work and it takes lots of strength to make a good job of it. So let us sort out the useful and necessary things we need in this mental attic and leave nothing that might sap the strength we need. If hate should be found there discard it, for it is a luxury no one can afford. Hate always hurts the hater worse than it hurts the "hatee". Look at the plight of the world today! Is not hate the very root of this chaos? If we could inoculate people against hate our problems of world peace would be solved immediately. We must

learn how to extirpate hate in our own lives before we condemn our world leaders. We must have will power but I think the best way is to use up that energy we would devote to hating in doing something for someone else less fortunate than we, or remembering some kindness done to us. Are we going to steal time from the worth-while task of remembering and liking people to waste our energy on hate? With Christmas fast approaching let us rather accentuate joy and goodwill among men that peace may come.

The Malthusian Theory, that the time would come when the population of the world would outstrip its supply of food was also hidden in that mental attic when subjected to much derision by the world at large, but today we realize that feeding the world is not merely a postwar crisis, but a permanent fact and reality. It is hard for us, who have always had enough to eat to realize that at least 200 million are born and die without ever having had enough to eat one day of their lives. Let's study the many reasons for this shortage that we, the rural women, may play our part in helping to solve this problem. Our past may seem small but we know that each human being has influence, that it is inseparable from existence. We know too, that with what we are creating by our thinking and our influence on those around us, we are building our monument to the future. Therefore, until we are certain that our mental attics need no further cleaning I'm afraid our work's not all done this fall.

County Events

Bonaventure met with the new branch, Marcil, for the semi-annual meeting and the visitors were most royally entertained at their first gathering there. In Pontiac the county meeting was held at Quyon then Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, 2nd vice-president of the Q.W.I. was present and spoke on the plight of children in Europe. She also urged Institute members to take more interest in political matters. Miss Guild also attended this meeting and gave a demonstration on "Removal of Stains".

Fifty-Five members of Sherbrooke County W.I. journeyed to Derby, Vt. where they were guests of the Home Demonstration Clubs, at their annual "finish-up" meeting. Mrs. W. T. Evans, the County President, was one of the speakers on the programme, giving an address on the W.I. motto, "For Home and Country".

A feature of the Richmond gathering was the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the entertaining branch, Dennison's Mills. A birthday cake, suitably decorated, was served at the luncheon. Among the guests at the head table was Mrs. Rief, a charter member of the branch, who donated the land on which the W.I. Hall now stands.

In a recent issue of the Journal a branch in this county

reported a "Shoe Penny" rollcall. Much curiosity was aroused as to the meaning of that term so the county Publicity Convenor, Mrs. Sharman, explains the mystery, thus: "Shoe Penny rollcall means according to the size of your shoe. If you wear No. 5's you pay 10 cents and so on. It's fun!"

A Busy Group

Active juniors at New Carlisle have had a busy summer as the following report will show. Other junior branches may be interested and will, perhaps, find some ideas to help them with their work. They confess they enjoyed having so many favourable comments made on their exhibit of handicrafts at the provincial convention this summer. These remarks were brought back to them by their delegate, Miss May Kerr. More weaving and shell-work was done during the summer and has all been sold through the courtesy of Mr. Lee Caldwell. A tea, exhibit and sale also added \$53 to their funds. And here are some other things these busy girls have been doing. A donation of \$50 to the Soldiers' Memorial Hospital at Campbellton, assisting the convenor of Education in the senior branch with the programme, sending towels to British Columbia, and discussing the work of the Q.W.I. Short Course with Miss Rena Caldwell, who attended that event at Macdonald College.

The Month With the W.I.

Quietly, unobtrusively, the work of spreading cheer in the communities goes on. Thought for the poor and lonely, the sick and bereaved, expressed in tangible and practical form, is always a prominent item of the reports each month and is an important part of Institute activities. School fairs are still being reported and "bigger and better" seems to be the phrase used in describing them all. They do entail much hard work but the results certainly justify this major project of so many branches. And do note the reference still being made to the Short Course. That undertaking has proved its worth and the increasing support given the Q.W.I. Service Fund shows the members realize what such work will mean to the growth and influence of the organization.

Argenteuil: Arundel donated a year's subscription to the Canadian Geographical Magazine for the school library. A talk on the Short Course by Mrs. Baugh and a demonstration by Mrs. Fletcher on leather work were highlights of the meeting. Frontier had a similar programme at their meeting given by members who had attended the Short Course. Jerusalem-Bethany gave an Ayer's blanket to a hostel and catered to the Farm Forum Rally. Mrs. Geo. Leggett, county president, was a guest at this meeting and spoke on Institute work. A short talk was also given by Mrs. J. Hay of Kamloops, B.C. who told of the work being done by her branch. Lachute had a demonstration on various kinds of appe-

tizers by Mrs. Janet McOuat. Lakefield enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Leggett. The First Aid kit in the school is being replenished. Pioneer entertained Rev. Mr. Moore of Cushing, who spoke on lack of kindergarten teaching in rural areas and briefly compared the educational system here and in Newfoundland.

Bonaventure: Marcil, in one of the first reports to be received from this new branch, mentions \$10 to the Soldiers' Memorial Hospital and \$25 to the Willing Workers Hall. New Carlisle reports their pleasure in entertaining Miss Guild and Mrs. Thomson, while on their trip to that district. New Richmond sent two blankets to a Youth Hostel at Mana. Port Daniel West had a paper on Good Citizens. Donations to the local fair and the Athletic Club are also reported. Restigouche arranged a rummage sale and ice cream social to aid general funds. Proceeds from a sale of handwork were sent to the soldiers' Memorial Hospital. Shigawake bought five shares in the county Electricity Co-operative and donated \$10 towards wiring the Parish Hall. They are also assisting with the purchase of an organ for use in the hall.

Brome: Abercorn raised the sum of \$93 at a supper held to aid the treasury. A feature of their meeting was a full report of the county semi-annual which was held in South Bolton at the home of the president, Mrs. Whitaker. About 50 members from the various branches attended.

Compton: Brookbury had a dance to raise funds and assisted Bury with their school fair. Canterbury voted \$5 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$16 for prizes in local schools. East Angus realized \$32.30 from a paper drive and \$22.95 from a social evening. East Clifton held their usual successful school fair and discussed the work with their agronomer, Mr. Elliott. Mr. C. D. French, M.L.A., was also present and offered 15 bushels of oats and \$10 to assist the branch with this project. Sawyerville reports a brush demonstration and thrift sale with gratifying results. Scotstown heard an account of W.I. work in England by a member who had recently visited her home in that country. While there she attended an Institute meeting where contents of a parcel sent her by the Scotstown branch were used for their tea. A Juvenile Travelling Library has been provided for the school and \$35 and \$25 voted respectively to the Cemetery Fund and the Sherbrooke Hospital.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield had a shower of articles of food to assist the school hot lunch project. \$2 was also given the classes in music appreciation to help defray the expense of a trip to Montreal. This branch has just celebrated its 25th anniversary when a large gathering was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Gruer. A pleasant feature was the presence of Mrs. Jas. McKell who is 90 years of age and has been a member of the W.I. since the first one was organized in the county. Several charter members of this branch were also present. The report adds, "This branch is still going strong and several new members have been added to the roll recently." Dundee entertained the county president, Mrs. J. D. Lang, who exhibited different varieties of grapes and broccoli grown at her home. A paper, "My Imaginary Trip to the Dutch West Indies" and the usual items from the convenors formed the programme. Hemmingford distributed new books for the Book Club and heard a talk on Tuberculosis by Dr. Hyndman of Ormstown. Howick had a novel demonstration when individual salads were prepared by each member. Mrs. Lang was a guest speaker here and a humorous reading completed the programme. Ormstown raised \$105.70 at a supper, the proceeds being given the Barrie Memorial



He is taking the Industrial Course at the Ottawa Technical School this term.

Lynden Mulligan, Beech Grove, Quebec, who won the twenty-five dollar scholarship at Aylmer High School, given by the Gatineau County Women's Institutes for the highest marks in Grade IX at June examinations. Lynden is 16 years old and helped with farm work night and morning while going in on the train to Aylmer High School every day.



Pontiac County W.I. gathers at Quyon for their semi-annual meeting.

Hospital. An account of the convention of English W.I.'s in Albert Hall, London, was the highlight of the meeting and a spelling bee provided a bit of fun.

Gaspé: Haldimand planned for their community Christmas Tree and held a card party to raise funds for that purpose. L'anse aux Cousins sent a Christmas parcel to a former resident now living in England. A paper describing the Taj Mahal was read and a history quiz was enjoyed. Wakeham welcomed two new members, making a total of 54 on the roll. Cold water paints and the prevention of polio were the topics discussed on their programme.

Gatineau: Aylmer East catered to a dinner for those attending their local ploughing match. Breckenridge reports a cooking sale to aid branch funds and a full account of the Q.W.I. Short Course given by a member who attended that event. Eardley is active in Red Cross work, having completed their sixth quilt. Two contests, the best apple pie and placing the most articles in a match box, made an enjoyable programme. Kazabazua had three teachers as guests who assisted in planning the prize list for next year's school fair. One of the outstanding school fairs in the province is sponsored by this branch, this year being the twelfth. Each year sees a marked increase in number of entries and quality of exhibits, with 61 children entering a total of 600 entries this year. There were also 200 in the adult section. The committee in charge is considering a two day's fair as it is getting to be more than can properly be seen in one day. The Institute has full charge of planning and arrangements and also serves the dinner. "The W.I. branch, the schools and other exhibitors," concludes the report, "are to be congratulated on the success of the fair". Rupert held a ham supper in their hall, the proceeds to be used for improvements to the building. \$10 were sent to Save the Children. Wakefield discussed the Central School Board with Dr. Geggie, who answered many questions about the plan. A donation of \$5 was sent the Kazabazua school fair and 8 prizes were won by the local school. Wright received donations of clothing for the European child adopted by this branch. "The Wood Lot on the Farm" was the subject of a talk by Mr.



W.I. Branches in Sherbrooke County sponsored a booth at their fair; handicrafts were on display and many sales were made. This project brought much favourable publicity to the Institute.

Lessard, who is in charge of conservation work for the C.I.P.

Jacques Cartier: Ste. Anne's heard a talk by Dr. Cameron on "Parasites in the Food and Home". An apron shower and .25 cent surprise box, to assist with a bazaar to be held later, and donations to the Lachine General Hospital, the Youth Centre and the V.O.N. were other items of the report from this active branch.

Montcalm: Rawdon donated \$25 for welfare work and sent the usual 20 pound parcel to England.

Missisquoi: Cowansville reports a most successful school fair with \$55.25 realized from a food sale and tea held at that time. Fordyce completed a layette to be sent to a mother in England. A talk on First Aid was given by Mrs. Rodgers, wife of the local doctor. Stanbridge East is sponsoring a Hobby Show for their school, voting \$25 for that purpose, using proceeds from card parties held during the early fall.

Pontiac: Beech Grove discussed how to store vegetables and had a contest on repeating the Creed from memory. Bristol Busy Bee sent \$5 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. "Public Health" was the topic of an address by Dr. C. F. Powles of Shawville. This branch joined with Elmside to see the demonstration given by Miss Guild on "Ways of serving Potato". Clarendon is sending vegetables to the Community Hospital. Rev. L. R. Mack was guest speaker and gave a talk on topics of national interest. Elmside, the Central School Board explained by Mr. S. Wyman MacKechnie and an article on the housing shortage are features of their report. Stark's Corners reports a demonstration by Miss Guild on "Sandwich Making." Wyman sent children's clothing to the flooded areas of British Columbia. Mr. H. C. Rowatt, N.P. of Shawville, gave an address on Women's Rights in Quebec. Mrs. Rowatt also contributed to the programme by rendering several piano solos.

Quebec: Valcartier, another successful school fair is reported here, "everyone taking a great interest." Gifts to two babies, a bride-to-be, and \$102.40 from a bazaar and dance, are also mentioned.

Richmond: Cleveland had a sale of remnants to aid general funds. Dennison's Mills gave gifts to three brides and held a shower for a bride-to-be. And here is a novel item, the men of the Winter Road Association served the lunch to the women at the W.I. meeting. Gore had a card party and auction of donated remnants and overshoes. Shipton sponsored a reception for their president on the occasion of her wedding and gave a gift to a member leaving town. Windsor Mills reports a "Honey" auction to assist in sunshine work and a quiz on National and International Relations.

Rouville: Abbotsford distributed work to be done for the Dorcas Society. Surprise parcels, valued at 25 cents were handed in as response to rollcall, these were sold bringing the sum of \$4.60 to augment general funds.

Sherbrooke: Ascot catered for lunch at an auction and for the ploughmen's banquet. Belvidere supplied an aged woman, who is ill, with clothing and a shower of jams and jellies. Cherry River had a bit of fun guessing number of seeds in a pumpkin. Food and fancy work were sold to aid the treasury. Lennoxville reports one of the best school fairs ever held in the many years they have been carrying on this work. The teaching staff of the local High School were entertained at tea and a comprehensive account of the Q.W.I. Short Course was given by Mrs. Leslie of North Hatley. Milby has purchased the local school building for a club room and are making repairs to fit it for that purpose.

Shefford: Granby Hill, the annual "Member's Night" held by this branch was the usual enjoyable event when 65 sat down to a hot supper prepared by the W.I. The sum of \$5 was voted to the Blind Campaign. South Roxton also holds an annual get-together of members with other friends which takes the form of a supper and social evening. Warden reports \$41.90 from the sale of quilts. \$10 was sent the Q.W.I. Service Fund and a paper read on the Synthetic Rubber Plant at Sarnia.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff cleared \$80 from their booth and dinner at the school fair and gave \$15 towards school prizes. A box of clothing has been sent an English family. Fitch Bay held a rummage sale to raise funds for postage on their overseas parcels. Way's Mills enjoyed a baked bean and salad dinner at their last meeting, when a demonstration was given by a Singer Sewing machine representative.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal, 31 members were on hand to see a demonstration on "Buttonhole Making" and to take part in an exchange of plants. Several members were able to attend a two-day's course on making lamp shades. Vaudreuil-Dorion celebrated their first birthday with one of the members bringing a beautifully decorated birthday cake with one blue candle in the centre of the yellow icing. Mr. J. S. Cram, Farm Editor of the College Journal, was the special speaker, his topic being "Publicity". 40 white table cloths with blue and gold embroidery have been made by the members to be used at their various parties.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Team Work in Animal Pathology

During the autumn of 1948 a Branch Laboratory of the Division of Animal Pathology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, commenced operations at Macdonald College. This move was made possible by an agreement between McGill University and the Department of Agriculture whereby buildings and facilities at Macdonald College were made available for housing two Sections of the Division. The Dominion Department agreed to staff the laboratories, and to conduct all necessary routine laboratory services, as well as to carry out research on control of parasitic diseases of farm animals, and in the field of veterinary physiology. The work in parasitology will continue under the direction of the Associate Committee of Parasitology and in cooperation with the Institute of Parasitology.

At the time the agreement was first contemplated the buildings and equipment available for carrying out the necessary work were entirely inadequate. However, a bequest from the estate of the late Mr. Frank P. Jones, made to McGill University for the express purpose of developing veterinary science at Macdonald College, rendered the whole arrangement possible. Funds from this bequest were made available by the Board of Governors of McGill to rebuild the old Biology Building Animal House Annex into a two story modern laboratory, to fill and fence the old stone quarry on the north-west corner of the campus, and to erect thereon a new building to house animals used for experimental work, and to provide special equipment and books.

In addition to the new buildings a part of the Morgan Farm was fenced, and this is now a 26 acre area of pasture plots, leased from the University by the Division of Animal Pathology.

At this time of writing the construction work is almost completed and one half of the laboratory is fully staffed. A physiologist in Great Britain was engaged by the Department, but due to unfortunate circumstances his services have recently been lost to an English university.

The programme of work for the new Branch Laboratory is a very full one. In addition to carrying out routine diagnostic services, including official testing of

blood samples for Bang's Disease in cattle intended for export, and in herds under Dominion Government supervision, an active programme of research is in progress. Newer methods of preventing parasitic diseases of sheep are being developed and tested, a major project on Blackhead of turkeys is in an advanced stage, and a search for better and cheaper methods of controlling coccidiosis is being continued. It is hoped that the much needed research by the Section of Physiology, particularly on sterility and disease resistance in dairy cattle, will not be delayed for long.

Cooperating with the above Laboratory will be one veterinarian employed by the College; his duties will be to teach the undergraduate courses that are related to veterinary science, and to be responsible for the clinical care of the College flocks and herds.

It is believed that this cooperative effort will avoid repetition of work in various phases of veterinary science in Canada, as the Dominion Division of Animal Pathology now operates five Branches, three of which are within universities, and the Sections (Bacteriology, Parasitology, Histopathology, Serology, Virology, Biochemistry and Physiology) cooperate closely. Working with this organization the new Macdonald laboratories should make a real contribution towards solving the great problem of producing more food animals.

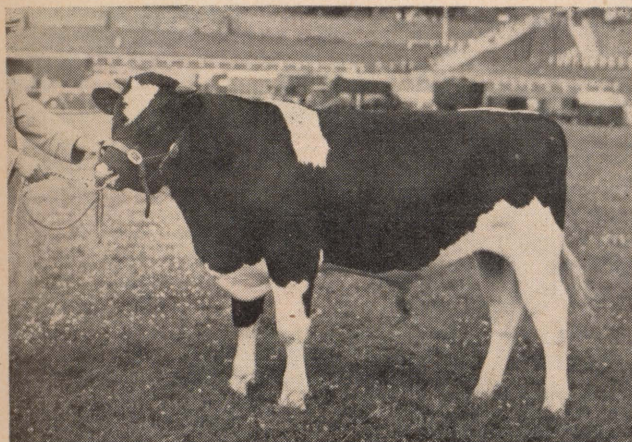
Warrington Successor

Warrington Successor is one of the early progeny born in England, sired by Macdonald Rag Apple Casablanca. The bull Macdonald Rag Apple Casablanca was purchased from Macdonald College by a delegation representing the British Friesian Cattle Society and exported to England. He is in service in the herd of John Richardson, Cheshire. Mr. Richardson writes that he has now over 20 heifer calves sired by Casablanca.

The sire of Casablanca is Montvic Rag Apple Trojan. He is a son of the \$18,000.00 Raymondale Ideal Successor, and a maternal brother to Montvic Colleen Abberkerk, in the herd of J. J. E. McCague, with a Canadian

3 year old record of 22,182 lbs. milk and 1,059 butterfat with 4.77% test.

The dam of Casablanca is Macdonald Oleana Supreme with a 3 year old record of 22,241 lbs. of milk, 976 lbs. fat, with a 4.39% test. She has also a life time record of production to-date of 160,576 lbs. of milk, with a test of 3.98%. Two of her sons, both sired by Montvic Rag Apple Ajax, senior herd sire at Raymondale, are now in service in the Waterloo (Ont.) Artificial Breeding Syndicate.



First prize bull in his class of 19 at Cheshire, England, 1948.

British Battle Mastitis

The latest cure for mastitis has been described in Britain as a blitz operation. If you were to go in for it in your herd, this is what would happen within the week.

On each day from Monday to Friday the four quarters of each udder of all the cows in the herd would receive an injection (via the teat canal) of penicillin. During this time surfaces of udders and teats would be covered with penicillin cream, which would be used also on the hands of those who milked.

But the really big day would be Friday. On this day, in addition to the routine injections, every cow would be given a bath with a hypochlorite solution and, while the cows dried off in the sun, the whole stable and its fittings would be scrubbed with a coal tar disinfectant. For the Friday evening milking fresh udder cloths, milker's clothes, etc., would be used.

This treatment was tried on a herd of 17 cows among which 13 were known to be infected with mastitis. The mastitis was entirely cleared out and 18 months later it had not returned.

This treatment as described costs about \$8. per cow; this is not a lot for valuable pedigreed cows, but might be thought expensive for a large commercial herd, so now the aim is to see if the amount of the expensive penicillin can safely be reduced.

Simple Ventilation for the Laying House

by W. A. Maw

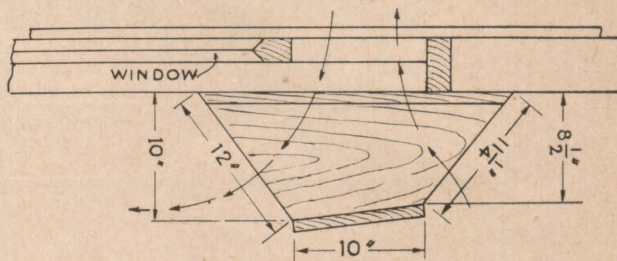
The ventilation of laying houses has been a problem difficult to handle where the houses are twenty feet or less in depth from front to rear. The Sanctuary slot system has proved very efficient with deep houses, but is only used where the windows are set to drop downward in the front wall, rather than drop inward into the house.

A new innovation in ventilation has been reported by Professor Sanctuary of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The new method is through the use of a baffle-board on the inside wall, which acts very much the same as the outside slot-baffle. The indoor baffle-board is set to direct the incoming air entering through the opening made by dropping the window directly downward. The baffle-board is set to direct the incoming air downward to the floor area, and, at the same time, direct the warm air off the ceiling level out through the same window opening by dividing it from the incoming cool air.

The baffles are simple to install, cost very little and appear to have been satisfactory wherever they have been used. It is suggested that one square foot of baffled opening be provided for each 15 birds. On this basis, a pen of 100 individuals, of 20 by 20 feet dimensions,

should have a baffle-board approximately seven feet in length across windows of that width across the front wall. As indicated in the sketch of the setting of the baffle-board, the board should be 10 inches wide, keeping it $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in from the window frame at the top and 10 inches at the bottom. A pen 30 by 30 feet in size should have a 12 inch board set in 10 inches from the top and 12 inches at the bottom. The baffle-board is set inside the pen in line with the top of the window opening.

This new method of ventilating the laying house will make for simpler house management to ensure dry litter and comfort for the layers. Dry litter not only allows all-year-round use of it, but also saves labour in flock management.



Arrangement and dimensions for setting a 10 inch baffle board on the inner wall opposite opening of window in a 20 x 20 foot house.

**NEW ▶ DORMANT INSECTICIDE
AND FUNGICIDE . . .**

DN-289 NOW AVAILABLE!

Newest spray material offered by Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited is DN-289, a liquid dinitro material extensively tested since 1942 by various Agricultural Experiment Stations. It was sold in considerable quantity in 1947 to growers to control a wide variety of insects in the dormant stage.

Has been effective against such pests as: Rosy Apple Aphid, Grain Aphid, Early Summer Green Aphid, Currant Aphid, Black Cherry Aphid, Mealy Plum Aphid, Viburnum Aphid, Eye-spotted Bud Moth, Cherry Case Bearer, and Pear Psylla. DN-289 shows much promise against scale and European Red Mite. As a fungicide it has been effective on sooty fungus on pears, and offers promise in orchard "floor" sprays against over-wintering Apple Scab.

DN-289 mixes readily with water in the spraying tank, is non-freezing, non-caustic and does not deteriorate in storage. Available in 40 gallon and 4 gallon drums.

Note: DN-289 cannot be used with oil. Use only with water. Make application during Spring dormant period. *Do not use on peaches.*

- For full information, see your local agricultural authorities, qualified Dow dealer—or write direct for details. Ask also about DN Dry Mix No. 2, a dry product for use in water, or in combination with emulsible or miscible oil.



DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED

204 Richmond St. West

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